

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TEMPLATE

B. CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OPTIONS WORKSHEET

1.	STATE	OK
2.	FIELD OFFICE	Marietta, Sulphur, Ardmore, Tishomingo, Ada, Pauls Valley, Purcell, Madill, Coalgate, Atoka, Durant, Hugo, Idabel
3.	MLRA	85A - Grand Prairie
4.	COMMON RESOURCE AREA (CRA)	085A.40.001
5.	RESOURCE INTERPRETATIONS	<i>for each resource enter available interp data</i>
5.1	SOIL	
5.2	WATER	
5.3	AIR	
5.4	PLANT	
5.5	ANIMAL	
5.6	HUMAN	
6.	HYDROLOGIC UNIT	
7.	SYSTEM TEMPLATE LABEL	KAAZ1
8.	SYSTEM NAME	Grand Prairie Crop
9.	PLANNING PHASE	Benchmark, Alternative, Planned
10.	PLANNING LEVEL	Resource Management System
11.	NRCS LANDUSE	Crop
12.	PLANNED CONSERVATION PRACTICES	<i>list practices in the system</i>
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 328 - Conservation Crop Rotation 2. 329 - Conservation Tillage System 3. 330 - Contour Farming 4. 340 - Cover and Green Manure Crop 5. 342 - Critical Area Planting 6. 344 - Residue Management, Seasonal 7. 362 - Diversion 8. 393 - Filter Strip 9. 412 - Grassed Waterway 10. 442 - Irrigation System, Sprinkler 11. 449 - Irrigation Water Management 12. 590 - Nutrient Management 13. 595 - Pest Management 14. 600 - Terrace 15. 607 - Surface Drainage - Field Ditch
13.	SYSTEM NARRATIVE	<i>describe how the practices work together as a system</i>
		<p>This system includes conservation crop rotation, conservation tillage system, residue management - seasonal, nutrient management, and pest management. On the sloping uplands, the system may also include terraces, diversions, grassed waterways, critical area planting, and contour farming. On the flat bottomlands, the system might include cover and green manure crops, critical area planting, filter strips, and field ditches. The land treatment practices are designed to control the rate and amount of runoff waters, increase soil organic matter, increase infiltration, increase water-holding capacity of the soil, and reduce erosion. Maintenance of existing practices (terraces, grassed waterways, field ditches, filter strips, etc.) is a very important part of the system. The most commonly grown crops include corn, cotton, forage sorghum, grain sorghum, mungbeans, soybeans, peanuts, small grains, and a few specialty crops grown either continuously or in various rotations. Overall, the cropland systems need to be managed more intensively. Nutrient and pest management activities are most effective when the appropriate timing and application techniques are used (including the use of a current soil test analysis and crop scouting). Performing together, all of the various combinations of practices that are a part of this system will significantly improve water quality. On irrigated land, the proper implementation of irrigation water management will have a positive impact on the efficient and timely utilization of existing water supplies, and will result in a prolonged useful life of the limited water supplies. Providing the decisionmakers with more information on reduced tillage options, and keeping the communication lines open to new cost-effective ideas will help them to improve their operations. By leaving more residue and developing better tillage systems, the management system is more cost-effective because of the reduction</p>

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<p>in tillage operations, the savings in time, the savings in labor, the savings in fuel, and the overall improvement in the natural resources. There will be a positive improvement in the production of this management system with less inputs and expenses.</p>																																	
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